

## FRANCISCO VILLA, MASTER OF CRIME

Bloody Career of Carranza's  
Chief General.

### MURDERER AND PLUNDERER

Starting as a Cattle Thief, He Has  
Run the Criminal Gamut—Mas-  
sacres of Prisoners and Non-  
Combatants.

Gen. Francisco Villa, leader of the constitutional forces in northern Mexico, is more frequently in the public eye than the Spaniard, Carranza, whom he is presumed to serve. His press bureau is far more active and his dash as a commander gives to him importance as a news maker, overshadowing for the time being the trail of murder, plunder and outrage which maps his field of operation.

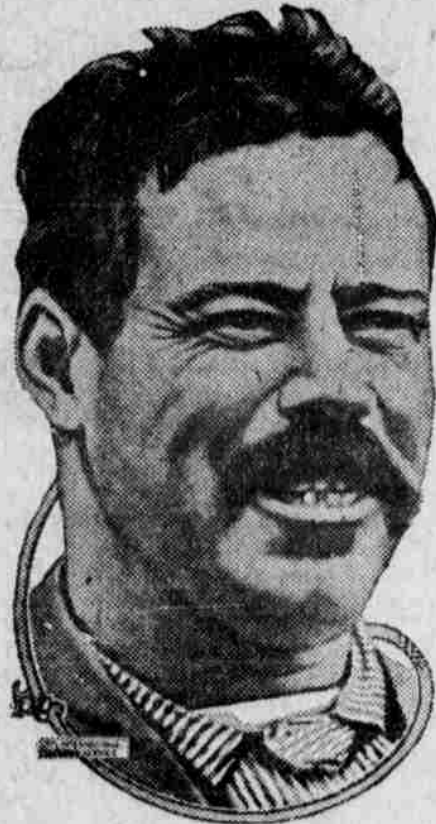
Murder, plunder and outrage are Villa's specialties. He was reared that way, and increasing opportunities have made him a master hand in the business. To Americans his career is worth studying in connection with his published appeal to the United States to raise the embargo on war material and the certainty that with constitutional success he will sit close to it not actually in the presidential chair of Mexico.

#### Villa's Start in Life.

A biography of Villa compiled by the Boston Transcript and read by Senator Lodge in the United States senate supplies the following facts:

Francisco Villa was born at Las Nieves in the state of Durango about the year 1868. He is wholly uneducated, being unable to read and barely able to sign his name. About the year 1882, when only fourteen years of age, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for cattle stealing. On his discharge he settled in the mining camp of Guanacachi, where a few months later he underwent another sentence of imprisonment for homicide. When he came out of prison for the second time he organized a band of robbers, which had their headquarters in the mountainous region of "Perico" in the state of Durango, and were the terror of all that district.

In the year 1907 he was in partnership with one Francisco Reza, stealing cattle in Chihuahua and selling them in the United States, and then steal-



Gen. Francisco Villa.

ing mules and horses in the United States, and selling them in Chihuahua. In consequence of some disagreement he shot and killed Reza in broad daylight, while sitting in the plaza in the city of Chihuahua. During the early part of November, 1910, he attacked the factory of a Mr. Soto, in Allende, state of Chihuahua, and killed the owner. By threatening the latter's daughter he forced her to show where she had hidden a sum of \$11,000, which he stole and used for arming a considerable force. He then joined Madero's revolution, uniting his band with Urbina's column. In January, 1911, he was at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, where he killed Carlos Alatorre and Luis Ortiz for refusing to pay him the money he demanded for their ransom. At Batopilas, state of Chihuahua, in February of the same year he tortured a lady named Senora Maria de la Luz Gomez until he made her pay him \$30,000. She died from the effects of the barbarous treatment she received.

#### Outrages at Juarez.

When Ciudad Juarez was taken from the federalists in May, 1913, he killed Senor Ignacio Gomez Oyola, a man of over sixty years of age, under the following circumstances: Having sent for him, Villa asked whether he had any arms in his house, and on saying he had not, Villa, "who was seated on a table," drew his revolver and shot him dead. After rifling the corpse of money and valuables it was thrown into the street.

After the triumph of the revolution, Villa, in November, 1911, obtained a monopoly from the then governor of Chihuahua for the sale of meat in the city of Chihuahua, which he procured by stealing cattle from the neighboring farms. Suspecting one of his sub-

ordinates, Cristobal Juarez, of stealing on his own account, he killed him one night in the latter part of November in the Calle de la Libertad.

In the early part of May, 1913, Villa, with 75 men, assaulted a train at Baeza, state of Chihuahua, that was carrying bars of gold and silver valued at 100,000 pesos, killing the crew and several passengers, including Messrs. Caravantes and a Senor Isacio Herrero of Ciudad Guerrero.

#### Murders in Cold Blood.

Late in the same month he entered the town of San Andres, Chihuahua, and assaulted the house of Senor Sabas Murga an hacendado, who, with his two sons, tried to defend themselves. Two of his nephews were killed, but the Murgas got away. Villa then got hold of two sons-in-law of Murga who had not taken any part in the fight, and after torturing them to say where their father-in-law had hidden his money, he had them killed.

Towards the end of the month Villa's band took the town of Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua, shooting all prisoners and treating the principal officers with terrible cruelty. Colonel Pueblita was shot and his body dragged along the streets of the town. The commercial houses of Messrs. Visconti, Sarri, Cia Harinera, Sordo y Blanco (Spaniards) and many others were totally sacked. Many private persons were murdered, one of the worst cases being that of a Spaniard, Senor Montilla, cashier of the house of Cordo y Blanco, who was shot over the head of his wife, who tried to defend him. Villa personally kicked her in the face as she lay on the dead body of her husband. He also himself killed a Senor Ramos, secretary of the court of first instance.

#### Massacre at Casas Grandes.

In July, 1913, Villa took Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, and shot more than 80 noncombatants, violating several young girls, amongst them two young ladies named Castillo.

He attacked and took the town of San Andres, which was held by the federalists, in September, 1913, shooting many peaceable residents and more than 150 prisoners, many of these being women and children. In shooting these people, in order to economize cartridges, he placed one behind the other up to five at one time, very few of them being killed outright. The bodies of the dead and wounded were then soaked with petroleum and thrown into bonfires prepared for the purpose. The prisoners were forced themselves to make the bonfire and cover with petroleum the rest of the victims.

After this he went to the small town of Carretas, where he took prisoner a man of more than seventy years of age, named Jose Dolores Moreno, demanding from him a ransom of \$200. As he could not pay Villa killed him with his own hand.

#### All His Prisoners Shot.

On September 29, 1913, Villa, having overpowered a force of over 500 federalists commanded by General Alvarez at Aviles, fifteen kilometers from Torreon, had every prisoner shot.

Villa has shot in Chihuahua 150 non-combatants, the greater number being poor people who could not leave for want of means or because they thought they ran no risks, as they took no part in politics, for all the people in any way connected with the government had left before Villa entered the city. Special mention may be made of the case of Senor Ignacio Irigoyen and Senor Jose A. Yanez, who, though in no way connected with politics, were taken by Villa and tortured for several days with threats to shoot them until they paid ransoms of \$20,000 each. Having obtained from Villa himself safe conducts to leave by train for the border, the train in which they were caught up at Montezuma by a locomotive in which were several officers in Villa's confidence, headed by an ex-Maderista deputy called Miguel Baca Ronquillo, who took them from the train and shot them in the presence of the passengers.

#### Broken Hydroplane at Sea.

A broken hydroplane was picked up at sea off the north coast of Scotland about a week ago by the trawler Lord Durham, when outward bound for the fishing off the Faroe Islands. The portion is about 16 feet in length, but there are no identification marks. It has been deposited with the receiver of wrecks at Grimsby. There appears to be some mystery in connection with the matter. The admiralty have stations in Orkney and at Cromarty, but so far as is known publicly there has been no accident of a kind to leave a portion of a hydroplane floating in the water. It will be recollected that some time ago there was an accident at Cromarty to a pilot who had taken the first lord of the admiralty up for several flights there, but the machine was not left in the sea. The exact place where the part of the hydroplane was picked up is not given, and unless there has been an unreported naval mishap, it is impossible to account for the find. It may be recalled that at various times, as far north as Shetland and south to the Buchan coast, and especially in Orkney, rumors of strange aircraft heard at night were rife. The stories were never authenticated, and were generally disbelieved. In any case, they happened so long ago that the alleged airships of that time can hardly be connected with the Lord Durham's freight.

#### A Needless Question.

"Did you have any ancestors on the Mayflower?"  
"What a foolish question to ask. You've never heard me boasting that I had, have you?"

## Slender Silhouette in Tailored Gowns



In tailored gowns there is little departure from the slender silhouette. Skirts, with all their drapery, cling rather closely to the figure.

Coats are short in the front and lengthen more or less toward the back. Many of them reach only a little below the waist line. Most of them open at the front and are finished with revers. The rolling, or standing collar, worn with the coat, is made of fine net or lace and wired to stay in place.

An original design is portrayed here which differs in a few particulars from the majority of suits. It is very practical and quite graceful.

There is in this model a peg-top skirt, narrow about the feet, with a short tunic skirt over it. The jacket buttons up the front but may be opened to the bust line, with oddly shaped pointed revers finishing it at the sides. The sleeves are smaller and longer than in the most popular of the tailor-made suits. There is a wide frill of lace hanging over the hand and standing about the neck. Small pockets are simulated at each side on the body of the coat.

Besides being unusual and attractive this model possesses much distinction.

Its thoroughly practical points make themselves evident.

Combinations of two materials are featured in tailored gowns for spring. A plain cloth skirt with a plaid jacket, or a cross-barred skirt with a plain coat, or a figured material trimmed with checks, are bright and pleasing. Perhaps the best-liked combination of all is that of black moire silk in bands and flounces on cloth of a contrasting color.

The draped collar must not go unmentioned. It lies in loose folds across the back and is cut sailor-fashion with pointed ends forming a "V" at the neck. It is among the most striking and becoming of the touches that mark the tailored gowns of this season.

The extremely short jacket and coat fronts lengthen the appearance of the figure at the front. By observing the different models a selection is possible that will either lengthen or shorten the apparent height of the wearer.

Altogether, we have not had more attractive suits than these. But coats have been more shapely and rather more difficult to make than the loose-hanging variety which is now the vogue.

## Pretty Hats of Jet and Maline



FOR those who like jet in millinery, combinations of jet and maline prove themselves most attractive. Masses of maline absorb and hide the light, but jet tosses it about, plays with it incessantly, and this union of quiet and glitter makes the jet and maline hat fascinating. There is nothing new in the combination; anything so good does not need to be new, for it is recommended by more sterling virtues than mere novelty.

What is new in jet and maline hats is the manner of combining the two materials, and the shapes. Just a glance at the three hats shown in the picture illustrates how original and effective the designer can be in using the materials given her.

A dashy, jaunty little hat hints of the Napoleon shape, with a jet coronet extending about the head, and a crown of a half-dozen thicknesses of maline. There is a border of folded maline softening the outline of the brim and two brushes or cockades of jet furnishing the trimming. The drooping one at the right side might be dispensed with, if the hat is to be worn

by an older woman. It is a shape that may be placed on the head at several angles, and this widens its field considerably. For the jet hat has the advantage of appropriateness on both youthful and elderly heads.

The turban with soft crown of maline and brim of jet, trimmed with curled peacock feathers, is so smart and unusual in style that it would arrest the attention anywhere. In this, folded maline follows the outline of the brim, and the crown is made of several thicknesses of maline. It is a shape for the youthful wearer. The placing of the feathers is especially clever.

One of the shapes which lifts away from the left side of the head with its crown forming a background for the profile is shown in the third picture. It is one of the most successful of hats. There is a bandeau which almost amounts to a cap, covered with frills of maline. The shape is draped with net, spangled with tiny jet sequins. An upstanding spray of fine feathers completes the model.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## POULTRY

SHAPE AND VIGOR OF FOWLS

Vitality Should Be First Requisite in Every Domestic Bird Used for Breeding Purposes.

(By D. J. LAMBERT, Poultry Instructor, Rhode Island State College. Copyright, 1914.)

Careful selection of breeding stock, eliminating all those showing traces of weakness, will insure poultry raisers against three-fourths of the mortality of chickenhood.

Abounding vitality should be the first requisite in every domestic fowl used for breeding purposes. No matter what class, breed, variety, size or cost, or how excellent the prize record or fine the plumage, if the bird is lacking in stamina it should never be used for reproduction. These rules apply to all kinds and both sexes.

The most vigorous males of common fowls are invariably loud crows, proud strutters and ready fighters, and a vigorous male can be detected by the way he carries himself and by the way he stands upon his feet and throws out his chest when he crows. Other unmistakable signs of vigor are a straight, upright, bright red comb, stout beak, broad back and smooth shanks set well apart.

Hens and pullets of strong vitality type are generally prolific layers, are off the roost at dawn and will keep at work until darkness compels them to stop. They are always wide awake, industrious busybodies, and in shape these hens are broad across the hips, the tail is carried fairly well up and their size is near the average for the breed.

For breeding purposes hens are generally preferred to pullets because they are fully matured and possess stored up vitality after their annual molt. Furthermore, their second laying year they will lay larger eggs which produce stronger chickens.

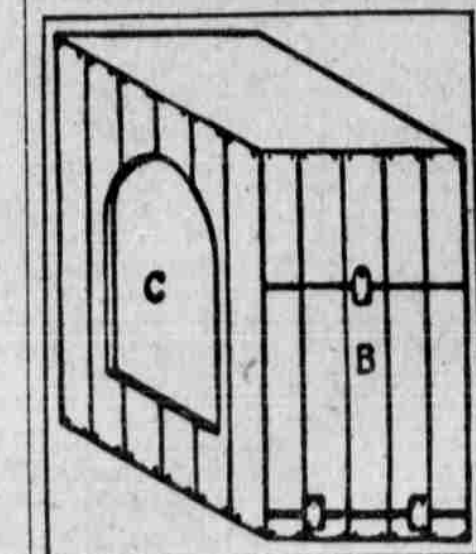
A well-matured year-old cockerel is often a surer stock getter than an adult cock because the former is generally more active and sprightly. The number of hens to one male depends upon how many eggs are desired for incubation and whether the flock is confined in a yard or has unlimited range. It is better to breed only from the very best than to include inferior specimens to make up a larger pen. Four to eight hens, with one cockerel, is usually better than a large number, especially when space is limited, and a vigorous male will take care of forty or fifty hens on free farm range. So long as both sexes are strong and hardy it is possible to get good results in breeding from very closely related stock, which is frequently done by breeders of show-ring birds.

### TO MAKE LIGHT NEST-BOXES

Material Suitable for the Purpose May Be Obtained From Grocer for the Mere Asking.

Light handy nests, which can easily be taken out and cleaned are made from grocery boxes which may often be had for the asking.

Cut a hole (C) in the side of the box 12 or 15 inches square, and hinge one end with strap-leather hinges as at (B), so that it will open out and allow for gathering eggs and for clean-



Box Nest Easily Made.

ing. Two holes in the back of the box will be quickly made for hanging the nest on nails driven into the side of the house.

Nests such as this can be made for a few cents each, and are convenient for egg gathering, and sanitary, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. Ten of these box nests may be taken down, cleaned, sprayed and refilled with straw, in fifteen minutes. Let the boys make a set of them. Hens like the section given by nests of the box type.

### Feed Economically.

Feeding is a very important consideration in any line of animal husbandry and poultry raising is no exception. One must know something of the composition of feeds and be able to compute a balanced ration before one can feed economically. And without economical feeding profits can not be made.

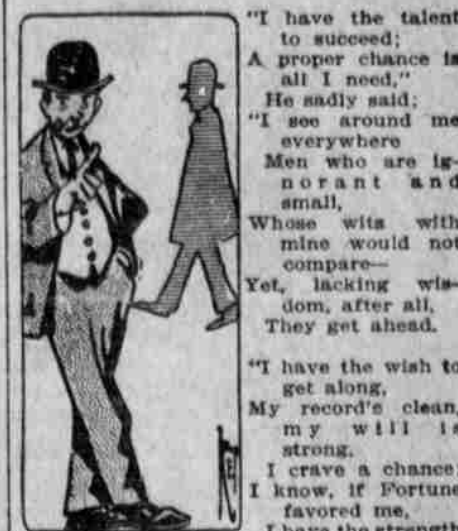
### Don't Sell Doubtful Eggs.

Doubtful eggs should never be marketed under any conditions, for one bad egg may lose the best customer. "Do unto others as you would like to be done by," is an applicable rule.

## The ONLOOKER

HENRY HOWLAND

## Only a Chance



"I have the talent to succeed; A proper chance is all I need." He sadly said: "I see around me everywhere Men who are ignorant and small, Whose wits with mine would not compare— Yet, lacking wisdom, after all, They get ahead."

"I have the wish to get along, My record's clean, my will is strong, I crave a chance; I know, if Fortune favored me, I have the strength

of limb and mind, The knowledge and the grace to be Placed high among the worthy kind That still advance."

He thought a chance his only need To smash obstructions and succeed, And ne'er surmised That year by year and day by day, Through rainy seasons and through dry,

While others pushed him from the way, He passed the fairest chances by Unrecognized.

### His English.

"Can you talk English?" asked the official. The applicant for naturalization papers looked bewildered.

"Ask him," the official said to an interpreter, "whether he can talk English?"

The question having been put, the foreigner smiled and nodded confidently.

"Oh you can talk English, can you?"

Again the applicant looked bewildered.

"Tell him," the interpreter was directed, "to talk English."

Having received the order, the foreigner triumphantly shouted: "Down with Mexico."

### That Was Different.

"I never believe anything one woman tells me about another," he said.

"I was just going to tell you," she replied, "that your wife had given me to understand that she considered you the handsomest, bravest, best and wisest man in the world, but I suppose it is useless, for you will not believe she ever said it."

"Oh, well, of course, there always are exceptions."

### DEPRIVED OF CHIEF PLEASURE.

"Well, what's the matter with you?" asked the head of the firm.

"You act as if you had a grudge against the whole world. I let you off to go to the ball game yesterday, too. You ought to be in good spirits today. What's the trouble? Come, out with it!"

"You see," replied office boy, "I ain't had no chance all mornin' to read de account in de papers of de game wot I seen."

### To Them That Have.

If a man is very rich all his ventures always pay, Money flows in golden streams to his pockets day by day;

If a man is very poor he may dare and plan and strive, He may do the best he can, but his ventures never thrive.

If a man has won renown each endeavor spreads his fame, Every act and every word adds new luster to his name;

If a man is all unknown, he may do things that are grand, But nobody ever cares, and he never gets a hand.

### Independence.

"Why did you quarrel with Mr. Slimson?"

"He became impertinent. I met him in a trolley car the other day and after we had argued for half an hour on the suffrage question he wanted to help me when I stepped from the car."

### Easily Remedied.

"The trouble with your play," said the manager, "is that it lacks movement."

"Oh, I can easily remedy that," replied the aspiring playwright. "I'll introduce a Marathon dance in the third act."

### The Value of a Song.

"Why, I remember when I could have bought the ground on which the business part of this town stands for a song."

"Well, Caruso could still buy it for a song, or meebly less."

### Her Help.

"Whatever happens," he fervently declared, "I know that I shall be a better man for having loved you."

"I'm so glad to hear you say that, for you need improvement so much."

### A Word in His Favor.

One good thing about a tightwad is that he doesn't make it necessary for the public to take care of his family after he is gone.